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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/567,670	02/09/2006	Gerard Krotkine	EL6126US	4002
34872	7590	10/14/2008	EXAMINER	
Basell USA Inc.			MCCLENDON, SANZA L	
Delaware Corporate Center II			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2 Righter Parkway, Suite #300				
Wilmington, DE 19803			1796	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			10/14/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/567,670	KROTKINE ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Sanza L. McClendon	1796	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 February 2006.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6/06.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102/ 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Dang et al (2004/0102550; 6,869,982; 6,677,395; 2004/0102582; effective filing date 11/27/2002).

4. Dang et al sets forth irradiated oxidized olefin polymer dispersing agents and methods of using. In one embodiment, Dang et al sets forth a composition comprising a blend of irradiated butene polymer with a non irradiated polybutene polymer with various additives. Said irradiated polybutene material may be selected from (1) a homopolymer of butene-1, (2) a copolymer or terpolymer of butene-1 with non-butene alpha olefin comonomer at a content of 1-15 mol% and (3) mixtures thereof--see page 3 of (2004/0102582). The irradiated butene polymer is irradiated with ionizing radiation having an accelerating potential from 500 to 4000 kV at a dose of about 0.1 to about 15 Mrad. The dosage is deemed to overlap with those of the pending claims. Said irradiation is done in an environment having a reduced active oxygen content of less than 15% by volume--see page 3 (2004/0102582). The content of the irradiated butene polymer in the composition is from 2.0 to 30 wt%, the content of the non-irradiated polymer is from 30.97 wt%, and the content of the additives is from 0.1 to 40 wt%, which can be found on page 1 or 2004/0102582 and column 2 of 6,677,395). The content of the irradiated polymer in 2004/0102550 is from 2.0 to 60 wt%, the content of the non-irradiated material is from 1.0 to 80 wt%, and the additives are taught from 10.0 to 85.0 wt%. This is deemed to overlap with the limitation of the claims regarding the compositional components and amounts. The primary differences between the instant invention and the reference is the limitation of the melt strength of the irradiated polybutene being greater than 1 cN and the having a Young's modulus of less than 1000 Mpa, as well as, the limitations for the deactivation of the free radicals in the irradiated polybutene and the increase in the crystallinity of the non-irradiated polybutene is increased with the compounding the irradiated polybutene.

Regarding the 1st difference, it is deemed that the teachings of the reference and the instant claims as written are the same; therefore the Melt strength and the Young's modulus should be inherently the same. However, in the alternative, since the Patent and Trademark Office is not equipped to conduct experimentation in order to determine whether Applicant's composition differs and, if so, to what extent, from the discussed reference. Therefore, with the showing of the reference, the burden of establishing non-obviousness by objective evidence is shifted to the Applicants.

Regarding the 2nd difference, it is deemed that the teaching of irradiating in an active-oxygen controlled environment and the controlling this detail and controlling the irradiation dose allows for control of the free radicals reads on this limitation. However, in the alternative, it is deemed that controlling the free radical content in an irradiated material is within the skill of an ordinary artisan since it is known that reducing free radicals in irradiated materials helps to improve on long-term stability of said irradiated product, since the chances of recombination with atmospheric oxygen overtime is reduced.

Regarding the last difference, it is deemed that the composition as taught by the reference meet the limitations of the instantly written claims, therefore it must inherently have the crystallinity improvement. However, in the alternative, since The Patent and Trademark Office is not equipped to conduct experimentation in order to determine whether Applicant's composition differs and, if so, to what extent, from the discussed reference. Therefore, with the showing of the reference, the burden of establishing non-obviousness by objective evidence is shifted to the Applicants.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sanza L. McClendon whose telephone number is (571) 272-1074. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 7:30-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Seidleck can be reached on (571) 272-1078. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Sanza L McClendon/
Primary Examiner,
Art Unit 1796

SMc